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Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 177.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill extending the Maritime Jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts over all the navigable waters of the United States.

Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution declaring that Congress had no power to establish or prohibit slavery in any State of the Union—affirming the right to acquire territory by conquering and denying the right to prohibit slavery in territory thus acquired.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill providing quarters in New Orleans for sick and disabled soldiers returning from or going to Mexico—which was passed.

The Senate then took up the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Clarke took the floor, and spoke in terms of strong opposition to the war policy of the administration.

Mr. Crittenden inquired of the Chairman of the committee on military affairs, whether Major General Scott had been suspended from the command of the army, and whether Gen. Worth had been released from arrest.

Mr. Cass replied that both were true, and the command had devolved on Major G. A. Butler, as senior officer.

Mr. Crittenden expressed astonishment at the disclosure, and his regret at the course that had been pursued in this matter.

Mr. Dix has the floor on the question to-morrow.

After some time spent in Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—By consent several resolutions of enquiry were offered and adopted.

Mr. Vinton, as chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for support of the Military Academy at West Point.

Also, a bill for the support of revolutionary and other pensioners.

Those bills, and many others of a private and public nature, were read twice and appropriately referred.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the President's message in reply to Mr. Goggin's resolution relative to the admission into Mexico of General Santa Anna.

Mr. Bedinger defended the President from withholding the information, and replied to the speech of Mr. Tompkins.

He was warmly and earnestly, and recited a string of mock Latin rhymes about Santa Anna, which caused the House to laugh. A rare speech was Mr. Bedinger's.

Mr. Roman followed in a speech mainly in a reply to Mr. McLane. He was interrupted in his remarks by

Mr. McLane who replied effectively, in a few remarks, which were well received by the House.

Mr. Green, of Missouri took the floor, and defended the course of the President with ability. When he concluded, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1848.

SENATE.—After the reception of a few petitions, a bill in favor of a patent of a plough, was introduced, discussed, and laid over.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the 30th and 31st rules and regulations of war, so far as concerns trials by Court Martials.

After some unimportant business, the ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Dix opposed the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, as the best means of securing peace and liberty.

The overthrow of a Republican form of government in Mexico, he considered naturally inevitable, and not to be attributed to the career of our arms.

He referred to M. Guizot's allusion to the balance of power in the extension of our territory, and apprehended that if we retire from Mexico, without some definite termination of existing difficulties, Mexico might become the object of foreign powers to its and our prejudice.

England and France are watching the result. The most ample security should be demanded and received, to secure perpetual peace, and against the interference of foreign powers, to the prejudice alike of this and the Mexican government.

Mr. D. having concluded, on motion of Mr. Phelps, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the years and days were twice taken, on preliminary questions, the resolution to terminate at 2 o'clock, the debate on the President's message, was reconsidered—yeas 102, nays 98.

Mr. Holmes, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed—yeas 103, nays 95.

The House passed the bill from the Senate, exempting from operation the act in relation to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels in the employment of the American Colonization and the Maryland Colonization Society, and the bill granting a site for the erection of the Washington Monument.

The House then took up the committee on the President's message, when

Mr. Palfrey, of Mass., delivered a discourse on the abolition question. He was followed by

Mr. Healy in justification of the war, and in opposition to those who, he said, gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Thompson, of Va., obtained the floor, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1848.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Bagby submitted an addition to the resolutions offered by him yesterday, more clearly defining rights of citizens of territories now possessed, or to be acquired by the U. States—which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill so to amend the articles of war as to require all proceedings in court martial to be made public—persons arraigned to receive counsel—subjects submitted to decision of the court, decided by ayes and nays—all matters rejected to be placed on record, &c.

Mr. B. also presented a petition from Col. Fremont, asking that an appropriate committee hear evidence from persons now in the District, respecting claims growing out of Col. Fremont's operations in California; referred.

The question of appointing a clerk to the committee on printing, elicited some reflections upon the manner in which the printing for the present Congress is to be executed—After some discussion, the resolution was laid over.

After some unimportant business, the ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Phelps, in opposition to the war, went at length into a review of the resources of the government, with a view to show how the war would embarrass its operations.

Without concluding, Mr. P. gave way to a motion of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the transaction of business of little or no public importance, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union—Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the President's annual message.

Mr. Thompson, of Ia., endeavored to show that beyond the Neuces was Mexican soil, and that the Administration was determined, from the first, to get into a war with Mexico.

Mr. Rhet, of S. C., entered into a constitutional argument, to demonstrate that we did not exist until Congress passed the act acknowledging it to exist. Therefore, the President did not commence the war by ordering the march of our troops to the Rio Grande.

The committee rose, & the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1848.

SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill authorizing an increase of the Navy. Referred.

A bill in favor of the claims of Jos. Nourse was passed. Also, a bill for the relief of Richard Glass, and of John Hanagan, a committee was appointed to investigate and recommend some suitable construction of monuments in the Congressional burial grounds.

A bill in favor of widows of revolutionary soldiers, was passed.

Mr. Miller submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information respecting the levying of certain taxes in Mexico. Laid over.

After the transaction of some minor business, Mr. Cass introduced a bill authorizing his friends of this (his) side of the house to say to Senators on the other side of the chamber, that it was their desire to conclude debate on the ten regiment bill at as early a day as possible, and that no speech should extend three days.

The ten regiment bill then coming up, Mr. Phelps concluded a speech commenced yesterday, continuing his remarks chiefly in reference to the financial operations of the government, as tending to destruction, if the war be continued, &c.

Mr. P. having concluded, Mr. Douglass obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for an executive adjournment over to Monday.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was nearly all day engaged in the consideration of private bills, and no business of general importance was transacted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1848.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Vinton, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, and a bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1848.

He said that the last named bill appropriated between twelve & thirteen millions, and that as soon as it was printed, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances laid before members, he would move to take it up for consideration. He wished first to examine the report in detail. And he gave notice that he would call up the Loan Bill on Wednesday.

Mr. Ashman wished to call attention to the fact that now, nearly at the close of January, members have not been furnished with the Secretary's report.

Mr. Conger of the Printing Committee, said that the delay, on the part of the public printers, was occasioned by the copy having been taken back by the Secretary.

Mr. McKay denied the rumor that the copy had been taken back by the Solicitor of the Treasury for alteration.

Mr. Conger explained, that proof sheets had been referred to revision.

Mr. Hulston said that the Secretary had told the printers not to send copies of the report into Congress until it was corrected, but the printers thought themselves bound to obey the committee of the House, and therefore sent a few copies to the document room.

The bills reported by Mr. Vinton were ordered to be printed, and the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Healy made a personal explanation. It was, in effect, that some days ago, in offering an amendment, that the war was waged in defence of the just rights, he meant to make the resolutions of thanks to General Taylor more laudatory. His design was to defend the army in general, and Gen. Taylor in particular, from the foul charges that the war was waged unjustly, and that our army was a band of robbers.

The House, in committee of the whole, took up the bill giving a pension of \$20 a month to Mary Brown, the widow of Jacob Brown, a revolutionary soldier, and the step mother of Mr. Brown. After debate, the sun was reflected to the extraordinary sum of \$8 a month, to which the House agreed.

A letter was read from the acting secretary of the Treasury, saying that, in consequence of an additional estimate of the War Department of four millions, nearly the amount of the loan should be sixteen millions, instead of twelve, which latter was annexed at the time that the mistake of seven millions in favor of the Department was discovered.

At a few minutes past 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1848.

SENATE.—Among the petitions presented was one, by Mr. Dix, from the widow of Maj. Twigg, killed in Mexico, for a pension; and several, by Mr. Atchison, from Missouri, relative to the claims of French and Spanish claims, and the question of slavery; also, a petition by Mr. Benton, from a citizen of the United States, praying that inasmuch as the Government has engrossed all the means of Mexico to pay claims, it may assume a debt due him under a former treaty. All of which were appropriately referred.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Scott, by personal explanation, made a personal explanation, reference to comments in the National Intelligencer to certain remarks while speaking of the Mexican war.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up, when Mr. Downs, in an argument, at length, opposed all idea of peace, other than by a vigorous prosecution of the war. In referring to the recently published letter of Judge McLane, he boldly declared those opposing the President's views, to be living forward predictions for withdrawing the troops, &c., and, next, with some severity, the letter of Mr. Gallein. He defended the President, and urged that the war was produced by the aggression of Mexico.

Mr. D. having concluded, Mr. Douglass took the floor, and spoke in opposition to the war.

The Vice President announced communications from the President, returning certain letters from Gen. Taylor, and the late orders of Gen. Scott, in obedience to request.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Gott introduced a resolution, to terminate the debate on the President's message to-morrow, at two o'clock, which, after an unsuccessful motion to amend, was agreed to.

Mr. Vinton from the committee of ways and means, reported two bills—1. Making appropriations for fortifications, (\$15,000 for Soldiers' Port Forts), and 2. For the support of the army and volunteers for the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.

Which were severally committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Turner asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for the annexation of New Mexico and Upper and Lower California; but giving rise to debate, he lie over.

Mr. Healy introduced a bill to extend the right of suffrage to the District of Columbia; which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Giddings introduced a resolution that a select committee of five be appointed to inquire into the report whether the slave trade is carried on within the District of Columbia; if so, by what legal authority it is sustained, and whether any modification of the existing laws on the subject is necessary at this time.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., moved to lay the resolution on the table; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 81, nays 92.

Mr. Giddings moved the previous question; it was not sustained; and a disposition being expressed to debate the resolution, it lies over.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, a resolution was communicated to the Secretary of War to communicate to the letter of the Department, repudiating him for writing the letter to Gen. Gaines.

On motion of Mr. Botts, the committee on the contingent expenses of the Treasury were empowered to send for persons and papers to inquire into the operations of the sub-Treasury.

ry, and whether the law has been violated. Resolutions on a hundred different subjects were presented during the day.

And, at a few minutes past 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 4, 1848.

COUNTY MEETINGS.—We would take the liberty of suggesting to our brethren throughout this region of the State, the propriety and expediency of holding county meetings at as early a day as practicable, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention.

Fitting opportunities will be afforded during the session of the Courts. We need scarcely urge upon our friends the necessity of an organized and concentrated effort. They must be aware, that to ensure success, we must be up and doing. Let us, then, hear from you, brethren. Speak through your primary assemblies; speak plainly and boldly, as becomes freemen. There was then an era when the true hearted democracy of the country were more imperatively called upon to act boldly and fearlessly, than the present. Let us one and all rally to the rescue of our beloved country.

TAYLOR MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

We have been handed the proceedings of the Taylor meeting which was held in this place on Friday evening last, by one of the Secretaries, with a request that we would publish them. With this request we comply, especially as we intended to make some remarks upon the meeting and its proceedings at any rate, and can do so more understandingly, at least so far as our readers are concerned, by giving the proceedings at length. They will be found in another column.

But first, let us look at the manner in which this great display was got up. On Thursday, the first attempt to get up a Taylor meeting was made. That proved a total failure, there being only 15 or 20 persons present. The few who were present, organized and adjourned over to the next evening. Handbills were issued, calling on "all to come." Drums were beat, fires were blown, and tar barrels were burned, in order to get up the great meeting—the proceedings of which we publish. The Taylor enthusiasm required a little of the stimulating influences of the Harrison campaign of '40, ere it could be aroused; and even then it was none of the largest.

The report sent out by saying that "it (the meeting) was composed of men of both political parties." There were democrats present; but we would like to know of the gentlemen who drew up the report, how many of our party there were who took any part in the proceedings—how many Taylor Democrats there were then and there present? None that we know of.

The report would lead the distant reader to suppose that it was the emanation of a meeting irrespective of parties, when the reverse is the case. Look at its organization. A Whig President. A Whig lawyer and stump speaker acted as chief Secretary. The other Secretary is a Whig. The committee who framed the preamble and resolutions is composed of Whigs with, we believe, one exception. The speakers during the evening were Messrs. Meares and Loring; the first a Whig lawyer and whom Whig candidate for Congress; the second a Whig Editor. We ask the reader if this organization don't smell *rotund* one sided.

The report adopted by the meeting, and the speech of Mr. Meares in its support, present one of the most singular phases in politics which it has been our fortune to witness.

Read for example, the following handsomely rounded sentence which we quote from the body of the report:

"That, acknowledging the utility, in a Republic, of parties moderate in opposition, and vying with each other in a love of their common country, they cannot but feel that when opposition has degenerated into faction; and zeal, beginning in honest purposes, is turned away and prompts only to bitter warfare for office and for spoils; the country which contains these jarring elements, unless some means be found to reconcile them, has touched the highest point of its greatness."

Does the opposition which "has degenerated into faction," mean the Whig opposition to the present administration? We presume so, and most heartily do we subscribe to the report in this view. We do not what else the sentence quoted above can allude to. If it does mean this, certainly then it comes with a singular and peculiar grace from the ardent admirers of Henry Clay, Geo. E. Badger, et al *genus omne*, not forgetting the "faction" which, in the House of Representatives, voted for that "clause" about "unconstitutionality," &c.

Further on in the report, we find the following sentence: "Amid the gloom of war; a distracted government; a bankrupt treasury; they behold a star new risen, and gathering its purest and brightest rays amid the shock and carnage of battle." Now we presume, that in matters of this kind, the imagination ought to be permitted a considerable latitude. We presume that the gentlemen who penned this eloquent sentence, had been contemplating the forlorn plight of poor unfortunate, outraged Mexico, and the picture had so worked upon their imaginations, that irresistibly and unconsciously, it was transferred to the glowing page. Otherwise it is a riddle. Some allowance, however, must be made for the flights of genius.

The most remarkable thing, however, about this movement of the Whigs of Wilmington, is the total abandonment of all political principles, which was openly avowed in the meeting about which we are speaking. The principal speaker—Mr. Meares—a member of the committee who framed that report for the action of the meeting; and who, it is presumed, was, on that occasion, the organ of the committee, and of the meeting, denounced, in no measured terms, all hackneyed politicians, no matter to what party they might belong. He distinctly announced his determination to vote for General Taylor, no matter what his political sentiments might be; and equally distinctly, as we understood him, avowed his disinclination to vote for any man who had been long in political life, whether Whig or Democrat. Indeed, the speech of Mr. Meares was such, that a stranger to him, and the scene of its delivery, could not have told to what political party he belonged. He abused the partisans of both parties about equally.

The whole of this Taylor movement here, and elsewhere, amounts simply to this: that the Whig party knows and feels that it cannot

elect any man who will avow boldly and openly, the principles of the party; and hence this movement to run as a candidate, a man who, so far as we know, has no political principles, or if he has any, studiously conceals them from the people.

But will the "great magnanimous" Whig party of the United States consent to play this dodging, sneaking game? Will the people of this country vote for any man for the high office of President, who conceals his sentiments upon the great political questions of the day? We think not. We hold that a man who has no opinions with regard to the manner in which the affairs of a free Republic should be administered, is not fit for the first office in that Republic; and we hold further, that that man who has opinions upon the great questions of the day, but who refuses to let the people know what those opinions are, is equally unfit for the highest office in the gift of a free people. But we will close this article, which has been drawn to a greater length than we intended, by quoting from the New York Tribune, one of the leading Whig presses of the country, the ideas of the editor on this point. The Tribune goes for Clay, and is giving its reasons why it cannot support Taylor:

1. *Because his views of great public measures and principles are not yet sufficiently made known.* We say this, not asking nor expecting that any candidate for President should think as we do on all subjects, even of primary importance. We do not agree so thoroughly with any great man, and hardly expect to in future. What we ask, is a frank avowal of opinions, so that we may know whether, on the whole, they are such as to justify his nomination by a Whig national convention. What does General Taylor think of the tariff, currency, sub-treasury, and public land questions of the day? What of the Mexican war, the proper objects of its prosecution, the meditated conquest of all Mexico, and the extension of slavery into the territory so acquired? It seems to us that any simple self-respect requires of the Whig party the nomination of no candidate for President whose opinions on these vital questions are shrouded in mystery. To vote for a man whose opinion on some important point disagrees with our own, may sometimes be a duty; but to vote for one whose opinions on all points are studiously concealed or oracularly mystified, does not comport with our ideas of political honor. The concealment argues that somebody is to be cheated; and we do not choose to be classed either with the swindlers or the dupes.

A DILEMMA.—We would like to know, as a matter of curiosity, how the Whig members of Congress, who, on the 13th of May, 1846, voted that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, war exists between that Republic and the United States," and who, at the same time, put into the hands of the President \$50,000 troops and ten millions of money to carry on that war, can reconcile that vote with the one which they gave on the 3d of last month, by which they declared that the same war was "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President of the United States." We would ask the Whig papers of North Carolina in what way they reconcile this vote? These same Whig members of Congress told a palpable falsehood, either on the 13th of May, 1846, or on the 3d of January, 1848. When the war commenced, they said that war existed by the act of Mexico, and now that it has progressed for nearly two years, they turn round and eat their former declaration. How, we would ask, can that same war that was begun, as they say themselves, by their vote of May 13th, 1846, by Mexico, be now declared by the very same men to be "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President of the United States?" Where, we would like to know, is all that consistency, of which the Whig party vaunts so much, in this conduct? Is it not disgraceful? Is it not entirely beneath what should characterize American Representatives? Still such conduct is lauded by the Whig press of North Carolina! One thing is certain; either these Whig Representatives voted a palpable lie at the commencement of the war, or they have voted a palpable lie now. They may choose which horn of the dilemma they please.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We publish elsewhere in this week's paper, the proceedings of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, on the subject of a National Convention. We know that, in some quarters there are objections urged against this mode of organizing the party; that it is too much like arranging matters by the politicians at the Capital. But this, it will be observed, is only a recommendation. We for one are heartily glad that the Democrats of the House and Senate have thus harmoniously united in recommending the Convention as well its time and place of meeting. And we feel sure that the whole democracy of the country will cheerfully and harmoniously adopt the recommendation. Most assuredly the representatives of the people, gathered from all portions of the Union, ought to be able to come to a better decision on this important point, than detached presses or detached meetings. Well, the old time and place are fixed upon. Let us, brother democrats, from this day forward, lay aside all bickering about *men*, and set to work to make such a nomination as will ensure a glorious triumph of our principles in the coming fall.

MESSRS. CLAY AND WEBSTER IN MEXICO.—We clip from a letter written to the New Orleans Delta, by its able correspondent "Mustang," from the city of Mexico, under date 27th Dec., the following paragraph which we commend to the careful attention of the Whigs of North Carolina. We agree with the writer, and have expressed the same opinion on many occasions heretofore. History will award to the course which the Whig leaders are now pursuing, its proper deserts. At present the Whig party seems to be blind to every other consideration than that of embarrassing the administration. But to the extent

The speeches of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have been received here. If these gentlemen want to aid and assist the enemy, why do they not go into their ranks at once? If they had Mexican muskets on their shoulders, they could not assist the Mexicans as much, or do us as much harm, as they have done by their speeches. In the name of God, will the politicians of our country, never cease gambling for the Presidency upon the blood of our countrymen? Our army dreads not danger, nor do they fear to die in defense of their country, but they do dislike to be sacrificed to the holy ambition of aspiring politicians and political knaves. Is there no way by which our friends at home can put a stop to the unparliamentary conduct of politicians, who would sacrifice the whole army in order to give tone to the next Presidential election? The army

will defend and fight the battles of the country; then let their friends at home defend them from the injuries arising from such speeches as these, or the conduct of such men.

MUSTANG.

HON. R. J. WALKER.—The following letter addressed by Mr. Walker to Mr. Gaines of Mississippi, will be read with interest.

From it it will be seen that the health of this able statesman and faithful public servant, is such as will not permit him to remain long in public life. We regret this much; for there is no man in the Union of whose capacity and talents we entertain a higher opinion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I am slowly recovering from a severe attack, which still confines me to my room. Perhaps some time in January I may be able to resume my duties in the Treasury, and possibly my health may be sufficiently restored to remain in the department until the 4th of March, 1848. After that date, I must go into private life, and have repose of both body and mind.

I send you some seeds of a very peculiar silk cotton from Catamarca, one of the Provinces of La Plata. Catamarca is about as far south of the equator as Corpus Christi in Texas, as is north; but the province is near the Andes, and it is thought the seed would suit every part of Mississippi, including the most northern counties. I wish the seed could be planted from our most northern boundary to the Gulf, as an experiment. I send a specimen of the cotton, retaining the pod.

Yours, truly, R. J. WALKER.

RICHARD RICE.—THAT IS TO BE—The Whigs propose running General Taylor for the Presidency, not because he has ever evinced any sort of fitness for that high office—not because his views on the great questions which agitate the popular mind coincide with theirs; for he has himself declared that he does not know enough about them to be able to form an opinion one way or the other; but simply and solely on account of his military fame. For most assuredly the most rabid Taylor man in the country cannot point out one good valid reason, apart from his military achievements, why the people should vote for him. But the beauty of the joke is, that this military fame has been acquired in the prosecution of an unjust, unwholesome and aggressive war, waged against a weak and persecuted sister Republic. So say the Feds. Now how, according to their own showing, can they ask the people of the United States to elevate to the Presidency, a man whose sole claim rests upon the ability with which, as a military leader, he has conducted this nefarious and unconstitutional war. How inconsistent and preposterous in the Whig party to urge the claims of General Taylor upon the score of the glory which he has acquired in leading our armies against the enemies of our country, whilst, at the same time, branding the war as unrighteous and unjust! Why, Daniel Webster, in his great speech in the Massachusetts Whig Convention, distinctly avowed that the glory which the soldier would otherwise acquire, was tarnished, if not blotted, by the unrighteousness of the cause. This is what we call candid and flat footed Federalism. What nice times we shall have, should General Taylor be the candidate of the Whig party!

PEACE RUMORS.—Washington has been full of rumors of peace during the past ten days, but the Union says that there is no official foundation for them. It may be that Mr. Trist has been engaged in negotiating with the Mexicans before he received advices of his recall. The whole matter is in a fog, but will, we presume, ere long be cleared up. In the meantime we give the following, from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, for what it is worth, premising that the writer is generally well informed upon what is going on in Washington:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1848.

I have not time to write you a long letter, but will endeavor to make a few points. First, as to Mr. Trist. You may take it for granted, beyond cavil or dispute, that Mr. Trist has sent to Washington a *project* of a treaty, (not a treaty,) and that the same has been submitted to the President and discussed in Cabinet Council.

2d. You may take it for granted that Mr. Trist had no direct and positive authority to make a treaty, and that, consequently, the whole, thus far, is a mere *ex parte* arrangement between Mr. Trist on one part, and Mexican commissioners, acting without direct authority of Congress, on the other.

3d. That Mr. Trist and Gen. Scott co-operate with each other in these preliminary arrangements, and that both are sanguine that a treaty, on the basis contained in the *project*, may be concluded by the Mexican Congress.

4th. That the Administration will seriously consider the proposition, and that, in all probability, the President will communicate it to both Houses of Congress—and thereby hangs a tale.

The question is, what will Congress do? My opinion is, that they will advise a treaty on that basis, to be made, and that the treaty itself will be eventually ratified. I do not say that all this will be done toward the close of next week, but perhaps between this and the fourth Monday in May next; and that is all I can tell you at present. The treaty is not quite as good as Gen. Taylor's Sierra Madre line; but then the question is, did the old General mean this line as a permanent frontier of the United States, or merely as a line of military defence, to be surrendered after the conclusion of peace? On this subject Major Bliss might, perhaps, enlighten the public.

That the project of a treaty does not stop the fighting in Mexico is evident from the last advices, and that the project itself does not contain any tangible guaranty of the future, seems to be highly probable. Meanwhile, has Mr. Trist the power of disposing of the three millions?

Another question is, can Mr. Trist act plenipotentiary after he is recalled, and what relation does he hold to the distinguished Secretary of State? And again, if Gen. Scott has authorized Mr. Trist to act, does not that authority cease with the suspension and positive recall of Gen. Scott?

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The joint resolution appropriating a suitable site for the erection of a National Monument to the memory of the Father of his Country, on the public grounds, in Washington, has passed both Houses of Congress, and now only awaits the signature of the President, to become a law of the land. It is thought that the corner stone will be laid on the 22d of this month, or on the next 4th of July, at farthest. The amount of the National Monument fund now out on investment, is about sixty thousand dollars.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—This body, which is Whig on joint ballot, has adopted resolutions declaring the war to be just and necessary. Not a single soldier more! and still the Chronicle's candidate for the Presidency derives his sole claim upon the voters of the Union from his being a successful Captain in this very war for which the Chronicle would not vote another soldier. Oh, glorious, consistent Whiggery!

CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON. AGAIN WE SAY LOOK HERE!—In the last Salisbury Watchman, we find a notice for a public meeting of the citizens of Rowan county, on the 10th inst., on the subject of applying to the next Legislature for a charter to extend the Rail Road from Charlotte to some point on the Virginia line! Will these indications of coming ruin to see these indications of coming ruin to their present and future prosperity, without crooking a finger to help themselves?

Our neighbor of the Chronicle, in his last Wednesday's paper, publishes an article from the Savannah Republican, "that staunch Whig print," on the subject of a "Whig National Convention," and coincides generally in its views. We, this week, quote from the Augustan Republican, "a staunch Whig print," an article, which we commend alike to the Editor of the Chronicle and the Taylor Whigs of Wilmington. It is a staunch Whig article, taken from a "staunch Whig print," and no doubt will prove highly edifying to the Chronicle and its Taylor friends. The Whig kettle begins to boil and seeth beautifully, and, without, extremely harmoniously. The following article will amuse our Democratic readers, and, we trust, will highly interest our Whig friends:—

We will suppose the canvass fairly opened, and the claims of the respective candidates undergoing public scrutiny. Gen'l Taylor being run by the Whigs on account of his military services, what will be the natural order of

